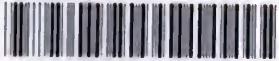


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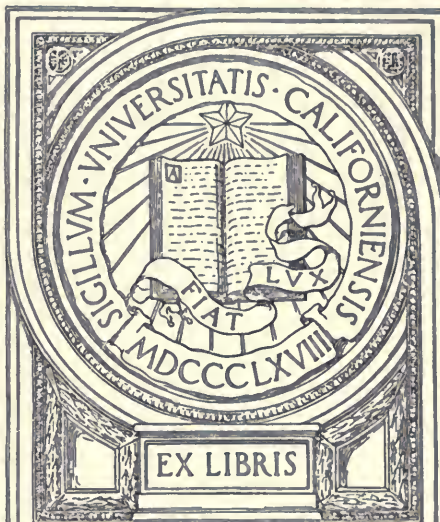
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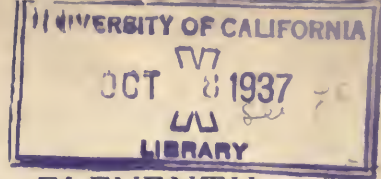
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH MICHIGAN CLASSICAL CONFERENCE

*HELD AT ANN ARBOR ON THE THIRTIETH
AND THIRTY-FIRST DAYS OF MARCH, ONE
THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIVE*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
1905

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
1905

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH CLASSICAL CONFERENCE HELD AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, MARCH 30 AND 31, 1905.

The Eleventh Classical Conference was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on Thursday and Friday, March 30 and 31, 1905, in connection with the annual meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' club. All the sessions of the Conference were for the first time held in Sarah Caswell Angell hall, which will probably be the regular place of meeting in Ann Arbor hereafter. There was a good attendance, representatives being present from many high schools and private schools, several normal schools, and a dozen colleges and universities in the states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

The regular sessions of Thursday morning (commencing at eight o'clock), Thursday afternoon and Friday afternoon were given to the reading and discussion of papers. Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, gave an address on "The Lost Parts of Latin Literature"; on Thursday evening, a joint session of the Classical and Modern Language conferences was held, to listen to an address by Professor William Gardner Hale, of the University of Chicago, on "Prevailing Methods in the Study of Mood-Syntax in the Indo-European Languages," which was preceded by an interpretation of the remains of ancient Greek music. At the close of the address an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Barbour Gymnasium.

At three o'clock on Friday, Professor Arthur Fairbanks, of the University of Iowa, delivered before the conference an illustrated lecture on "The Elusinian Mysteries"; and at four o'clock the audience was favored with another lecture, also illustrated, by Professor James C. Egbert, of Columbia University, on "The Ara Pacis of Augustus and its Restorations."

The presiding officers of the various sessions were: Thursday morning, Professor Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan Thursday afternoon, Principal Lawrence C. Hull, of Michigan Military Academy; Thursday evening, Professor A. G. Canfield, of the Depart-

ment of Romance Languages, University of Michigan; and Friday afternoon, Professor R. M. Wenley, of the Department of Philosophy, University of Michigan.

Five of the speakers made use of illustrations with the stereopticon; and two others presented large and carefully prepared drawings. Two of the papers, by Professor R. M. Wenley and Mr. Edwin L. Miller, which had been prepared for the Classical conference, were read at the general sessions of the Schoolmasters' club on Friday and Saturday mornings.

In the following Proceedings references are given to the place of publication of the papers that have already appeared in print, and brief summaries are given of the rest.

1. In the Footsteps of Caesar in Gaul: Gergovia,* by Principal George R. Swain, Bay City High school.

This paper is the last of a series (see the School Review, vol. X, pp. 392-394, vol. XI, pp. 407, 416-417) illustrated by stereopticon slides from original negatives, made by Principal Swain in the summer of 1899. The sixty slides presented comprised not only landscapes of unusual sharpness of definition, but also maps showing the point of view and plans illustrating the military operations.

2. Ten Classical Conferences: A Retrospect, by Professor Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan.

This paper is published in full in the School Review, vol. 13 (1905), pp. 423-428.

3. Do Latin and Greek need something done for them in the schools? by Principal J. Remsen Bishop, Eastern High school, Detroit.

Published in the School Review, vol. 13 (1905), pp. 689-695.

Mr. Bishop's paper was discussed by Professor B. L. D'Ooge, of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Superintendent Slauson of Ann Arbor, and the chairman. All were of the opinion that in schools where teachers of Latin do their duty in directing the attention of Latin pupils to the claims of Greek, the subject will not suffer from lack of support; apart from the question of culture values, few subjects are so attractive to the best minds as Greek when properly taught.

4. Roman Brickstamps: Their Form, Significance and Value, by Principal Irving B. Hunter, West Bay City High school.

Roman bricks were square, oblong, triangular, or occasionally round, and varied in size from nine inches to two feet on a side. The stamps on the

*Illustrated with the stereopticon.

bricks contain interesting and valuable data, such as the name of the kiln, the names of those concerned in making or selling the bricks, and sometimes the names of the consuls. The most common form of stamp is the one midway between the crescent and the round. It was made by cutting out of a large circle a smaller circle called the orbiculus, the size of which is helpful in determining the date of the stamp.

The letters are usually raised, sometimes incised, and in the early period are large and plain but later are smaller and more ornamental. The signaculum, or stamping instrument, probably consisted of hard wood. The use of movable type is improbable. In the center of many stamps appear figures of deities, palm branches, leaves, stars, and other devices. Sometimes these were the trade marks of the kilns but more often they were apparently used merely for ornament. A brick kiln, figlinae, usually consisted of several departments called officinae. the expressions "ex figlinis," "ex officina," and "de" or "ex praedis," are often found on the stamps. The bricks and tiles of the first century A. D. are generally designated by the words "opus doliare" or by "doliare" alone.

Most of the bricks used in Rome were made in kilns situated outside of Rome, along the chief highways. Bricks were exported from the vicinity of Rome to all the coasts of the Mediterranean. In determining the age of buildings, brick stamps are of great assistance, especially those upon the large two-foot tiles. Small bricks or triangular tiles used in overlaying walls are not so reliable.

The form of the stamp is of value in dating it. Those of the rectangular form belong to the last century of the republic or to the first century A. D. To the period beginning with the reign of Claudius and ending with the close of the first century A.D., may be assigned the semicircular and crescent shaped stamps, also the round stamps with but one line. In crescent shaped stamps, the sign of the "orbiculus" decreases as time goes on. Another indication of age is the length of the inscriptions; in the early period they are short but later they become longer. Judging from the number of those who were engaged in it, we may infer that the brick business was very lucrative.

5. Some Roman Brickstamps from the Collection of the University of Michigan, by Mr. Henry M. Gelston, Bay City High school.

The collection of Roman brick stamps belonging to the University of Michigan contains nearly five hundred specimens, varying in date from the early empire to the time of Diocletian.

Mr. Gelston presented six large drawings showing typical brick stamps, which he interpreted; the originals were submitted for examination during the intermission which followed. The stamps chosen for special comment were those noted by Dressel, C. I. L. XV, 1097 f, 1108, 585 b, 79, 664 a, 169 a.

In the discussion following this paper attention was called to the importance of the subject in relation to the history of Roman art: a study of the brick stamps has shown, for example, that the Pantheon in Rome, formerly accepted as an architectural standard for the age of Augustus, in its present form dates from the reign of Hadrian, and all deductions based upon its attri-

bution to an earlier period are erroneous.

6. Some Poetic Uses of Geographical Expressions in Latin, by Professor C. F. Ross, Allegheny college.

Every teacher has felt the inadequacy of his student's knowledge of geographical and other proper names. The defect is due primarily to the fact that the student has never become conscious that the proper name is as much a subject for study as any other part of his Latin text, and not because the subject is inherently difficult. The method of the poets in using geographical terms is not only a profitable but an essential field of inquiry if the reader would respond to the imaginative diction of the poet.

The associative use of such terms, based on the mental law of suggestion, is the most frequent. The tendency of certain apt expressions to become conventional and the growth of allusive language has, because of the meagerness of the Latin tongue, been carried to the extreme. The name of a place at once suggests the name of a person connected with the place, or with entire loss of local sense, a quality for which the locality or the inhabitants have become known. The same tendency produces standing epithets which may even persist after their appropriateness has passed away. The Alexandrine movement with its excessive striving after new effects carried the associative tendency to absurd lengths and produced much of the pedantic and obscure learning in geographical reference in the Augustan and post Augustan ages.

The poets, especially Horace, use geographical terms freely to make their statements specific, to avoid the general and abstract terms fatal to poetry, and to create a clear imaginative picture. Directions, quarters of the earth, sweep of territory, are poetically indicated by concrete typical names.

There is little evidence that the poets felt the charm of local names as a reflection of the picturesque in nature, as Wordsworth does. The appreciation of the gentler aspects of nature is largely modern.

Nor can the student gain much scientific knowledge of geography from the poets, for they wrote not as geographers but as poets, and scientific accuracy is not essential to the purpose of poetry. This lack of knowledge and of accuracy naturally gives rise to numerous errors and inconsistencies in geography, but it is not necessarily fatal to the art of the poet. To appreciate the mental picture the writer is trying to paint, an intimate knowledge of the poet's use of geography is essential.

The paper was discussed by Professor Charles Knapp, who attributed to the ancients closer sympathy with nature than seemed to be implied by the speaker.

7. Pompeian Wall Scribblings, by Miss Louise M. Breitenbach, Liggett school, Detroit.

This paper will soon be published in the School Review.

8. The Municipal Senate in the African Provinces, by Dr. T. L. Comparette, Hicksville, Ohio.

This paper was read by title.

9. Imperial Methods of Inscription on Buildings: Augustus and Hadrian, by Dr. Duane Reed Stuart, University of Michigan.

Published in full in the American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 9 (1905).

10. The Value of a Year in Italy for the Training of a Latin Teacher, by Miss Fannie E. Sabin, State Normal school, De Kalb, Illinois.

"The value of such an experience as the one under discussion" said Miss Sabin, "must, of course, be summed up in relative terms; what is true of one student in this connection, will not be true, perhaps, of another. Each of us must tell his own story. I should like, then, to discuss the question from the point of view of my own experience at the American School in Rome during the year 1900-1, and the meaning it has had for me since. Briefly speaking, the value of a year in Italy, as it seems to me, in connection with the American School (and the average student plans his year abroad with this as his objective point), may be summed up under the following heads:"

I. A Certain Actual Knowledge of Things Pertaining to Latin. It is as true today as in the time of Horace, that things coming to one through "the faithful eye" mean more than those one hears about. Especially is this true in matters of geography, topography and history.

II. A Feeling and Enthusiasm for Latin Literature, which comes from reading it on the spot in the midst of its original setting. It becomes more intelligible, more alive, and the student goes back to America with illustrated editions of his Latin authors—editions, which, as the years go on, come to be a source of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to him; for, on every page there will "flash upon his inward eye" the blue sky of Italy, Greece or Sicily, as the background for his text, and with all its scenes he will have a wealth of personal associations which will make the reading of Latin a different thing from what it ever was before.

III. A General Culture, apart from Latin, through an Acquaintance with Italy itself.

It is no small thing, from the point of view of culture, to live for a year in such a land as Italy. The experience offers the widest opportunities for an all around growth and development through the following channels:

1. Acquaintance with the people themselves.
2. A vital knowledge of history and institutions.
3. Acquaintance with art.
4. New appreciation of such English poetry as that of the Brownings, for example, filled with references to Italy.

IV. Stimulation.

The student has had his curiosity excited along various lines which he has not had time to follow out in Rome. He goes back to America, keen for the pursuit of knowledge in these various directions. He has a host of interests now, where, perhaps, he had few before. He wants to do things, which, until now he has never dreamed of doing. Is not this significant from the point of view of growth?

"In conclusion, it seems to me, that while a year in Italy may not

always pay, in the way of money, or professional advancement for the teacher, it does pay in the one respect which is infinitely more worth while than any other, namely, that it has given him a sense of personal satisfaction and pleasure in his work that makes the teaching of Latin a constant joy. Nor does he stand still, for about and beyond him wider vistas are constantly opening. He has 'levelled one lift', but he sees others ahead. To him, as to Whitman, there are still 'endless announcements.'

11. The Social Structure of Gaul in the Time of Caesar, by Principal Ira A. Beddow, Olivet college.

There are several reasons for believing that the organization by kindreds prevailed in Gaul:

I. This form of social structure has been found universal among barbarous peoples now in existence.

II. It is described in the Vedas, in Homer, in the Roman legends, and in the writings of Tacitus and Caesar regarding Germany.

III. Survivals of such kindred organization are found at the present day in the case of peoples well advanced in civilization, notably in the Russian mir and the village community of India.

IV. The ancient laws of Wales and Ireland show that the gentile organization prevailed in those Celtic communities.

V. There are statements in Caesar's Gallic War which, interpreted in the light of the investigations of the last forty years, would seem to indicate that the same kindred organization so universal in primitive society, existed also in Gaul.

The first social group mentioned by Caesar is the family proper, the husband and wife or wives, and the children (L. vi., 19). The second social group mentioned is the "propinqui" or "cognatio", larger than the family proper (L. v., 4.). This group sat in judgment and punished crime committed against a member (L. vi., 19.). Its strength was a source of power in the "civitas" (L. vii., 32.). Its members were demanded by Caesar as hostages as being most likely to hold a powerful chief in check, through his first duty to his kindred. The third social group was the "pagus" or tribe, which acted independently in war sometimes (L. I., 12), which acted independently sometimes in foreign relations (L. iv., 22.). The fourth social group was the "civitas" or confederation though sometimes the word is probably used of what was simply a pagus or tribe. It appears to be a union of several tribes for mutual protection, similar in nature to the confederation of the Iroquois or Five Nations in America.

In referring to the territorial divisions of the Gauls, Caesar mentions "domus" as the dwelling of those connected in the close relations of the household; "vicus" or "oppidum" for those connected in a looser relation; "pagus" and "civitas". It seems probable that the house was the dwelling of the family proper, the village that of the kindred, with, perhaps, such "kin-shattered" unfortunates as sought the protection of the kindred chief. The pagus was a union of several such kindreds or villages and towns.

The druids and equites were scattered through the towns and villages of Gaul and formed the chiefs and priests of kindreds, and their relations

with the people of the villages and towns were far more intimate than with each other as a class. Cæsar's statement that the plebes are held almost in the condition of slaves is interpreted by statements elsewhere which would seem to indicate that they had some power and influence over their chiefs. Outside the kindreds in the class which Cæsar calls the plebes, were doubtless large numbers of people whom the ancient Welsh called "kin-shattered" or "kin-wrecked."

12. Effect of Physiographic Features upon the Movement of Population,* by Professor C. H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan.

Professor VanTyne talked informally with reference to the maps and charts thrown on the screen by the stereopticon. Though discussing the question in its application to American history, he hoped that the matter might be suggestive to students of the classics. The method might be used to show why Greek commerce took the lines that it did, why Roman conquests moved in the directions and followed the order of succession that they did. It would show that all roads led to Rome before the first had been built.

The population of America as it flowed westward from the Atlantic followed the arteries made ages before by geologic forces. The flood which at first merely trickled through the mountain passes and along the fertile river beds gradually made broader channels. The slender paths of the migrating bison and of aboriginal intercourse, were deepened by the tread of the fur trader, broadened by the westward moving pioneer, and at last became government highways, and our great modern railroad lines. One physical attraction after another drew men from the coast, through the mountains, over the plains and the great western plateau to the Pacific slope, and the sea again. The exploitation of fur animals drew the trader west, the rich grass lands tempted the ranchman west, virgin soils of the prairie and river valleys drew the farmers west and at last the coal and iron fields brought the manufacturer deep into the heart of the continent. Even the part of America where the first manufacturers took their rise had been determined ages ago by the old Continental glacier, which as it melted and retired toward the north left successive terminal moraines that caused rapids to be formed in the rivers of the northern Atlantic coast, which furnished the early waterpower. Again the lakes formed by the retreating glacier modified the climate of the north and helped to diversify the industries which made the European immigrant find stronger temptations to settle in the north than in the south.

The first settlements upon the Atlantic seaboard were made along the rivers flowing into the sea. All these were drowned rivers—the ocean tide being felt as far as Albany, Trenton and Richmond and the colonies planted on their banks had direct communications with the sea. The territory thus favored was closely populated before men began to settle in the back lands above the first falls of the river which made direct intercourse with the sea impossible. Then the Appalachian barrier—a broad series of parallel ranges extending from New England to northern Georgia—blocked the way for a

*Illustrated with the stereopticon.

time. The only natural openings westward were the Mohawk valley blocked by the Iroquois Indians, and the plains between the south end of the mountain system and the Gulf of Mexico, barred by the Creeks and Cherokees. At last this barrier was penetrated at Cumberland Gap, and further southward, and the finding of salt springs and fertile limestone soil in Kentucky and Tennessee tempted the early pioneers. Then to follow the alluvial valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi and to the branch off up the Missouri, the Arkansas and the Red was merely to go to the point of least resistance.

These movements of the American population were illustrated by maps and charts showing the great physiographic features of North America, the coastal plain, the Piedmont plateau, the Appalachian system, and the vast Mississippi valley. One map showed the several life zones, another the location of the fertile soils and the salt-licks. Other maps showed the early Indian paths, and successive maps showed the gradual evolution of these into the modern railroad. Population maps of the several decades exhibited the frontier line advanced or retarded by the physical features above noted. Other maps for limited areas explained certain local phenomena in the movement of the population.

13. The Title "Praetoria" in the Roman Navy, by Mr. Orlando O. Norris, State Normal college, Ypsilanti.

One of the several questions connected with a study of Roman naval history is when the title "praetoria" became applied to the two permanent Roman fleets at Misenum and Ravenna. In a diploma of discharge granted the veterans of Ravenna in 71 A. D., the fleet is called merely "classis Ravennatis." In our next extant diploma of the Italian fleets, dating in 127, the same fleet is styled "classis praetoria Ravennatis," and thereafter both fleets are almost invariably known as praetorian. It is evident, then, that the title was given to the fleets at some time between these dates. Practically the only sources of value for a study of the questions are epigraphic, and these are very meager for this period.

At least three prominent studies of this question have been made, by Fiebiger, Vernazza, and Chapot. Fiebiger credits Vespasian with having granted the title shortly after his victory over Vitellius in 69. Vernazza claims that Trajan granted it in 103 in reward for services rendered in his first Dacian campaign. Chapot refuses to venture a decision upon such meager evidence, but later states that it could well be placed in the first century.

Out of 314 inscriptions of these two fleets bearing the word "classis," only sixteen omit the title, of which seven cannot be dated at all, two are much later than 127 and the other seven all fall before the end of Trajan's reign in 117. Of the 298 inscriptions bearing the title, over twenty can be dated exactly after 127, and a number of others can be shown by their orthography or otherwise to be late. Thus, so far as the datable inscriptions are concerned, the title seems not to have been used before some time near 127, and to have been used quite invariably thereafter.

The only record of positive value between the dates 71 and 127 is a sep-

ulchral inscription running as follows (C. I. L. X, 3346): "Septimus Imp(eratoris) Traiani Caesaris Aug(usti) Germ(anici) Dacici ser(vus) dis(pensator) classis Flaviae carae coniugi sanctissimae." This was dedicated by a slave of Trajan, paymaster of the fleet, to his wife. The title "Dacicus" dates the inscription after 102. There is very little doubt that the title of the fleet would appear here if it had yet been given, for the man himself gave the directions for the inscription, and would have omitted none of his titles or marks of honor. Moreover, this evidence is corroborated by the fact that Pliny the Younger, writing to Tacitus in 106 or 107 relating the particulars of his uncle, the Elder Pliny's death in the eruption of Vesuvius while admiral of the fleet at Misenum, makes no mention of the title. This letter was written to a historian and was intended to serve him as original historical matter; it was written by a man of letters and of affairs who would both know and appreciate the value of such a title. We may say with some assurance, then, that the title was not given before 102, and that half the gap from 71 to 127 is closed up. Furthermore, it is much more likely the title was given by Hadrian than by Trajan, as a study of the character of the two men and the history of their reigns will show.

14. Some Points in the Literary Study of Virgil, by Professor Charles Knapp, Columbia University.

Published in full in the School Review, vol. 13 (1905), pp. 492-508.

15. Address—The Lost Parts of Latin Literature, by Professor Andrew F. West, Princeton university.

Published in full in the School Review, vol. 13 (1905), pp. 371-381.

16. The Remains of Ancient Greek Music, and an experiment with Latin metres, by Professor W. H. Wait, University of Michigan, Professor J. R. Nelson, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Miss Leila H. Farlin, University School of Music.

The interpretation of the remains of Greek music was preceded by brief explanatory remarks by Professor Kelsey, who said that it is well worth while to have the scanty fragments of Greek melodies sung at least once in five years, both because of their musical value and because of their technical interest to students of the classics; he then gave an account of the selections to be presented, and translated the Greek hymns. The following programme was then rendered, Professor A. A. Stanley playing the accompaniments on the piano:

PROGRAMME

1. Hymn to Apollo - - - - Harmonized by Gabriel Fauré

PROFESSOR WAIT

2. (1) Hymn to Calliope

- (2) Hymn to Nemesis - - - - Harmonized by A. A. S.

MISS FARLIN

3. (1) Fragment of First Pythian Ode of Pindar Harmonized by A. A. S.

- (2) Dirge of Sicilus Harmonized by A. A. S.
 (3) Hymn to Helios - - Accompaniment by Fr. Aug. Gavaert
 PROFESSOR WAIT
4. Mediaeval Setting of Virgil's Aeneid, II. 274-279 and 281-287,
 Transcribed by Jules Combarieu. Harmonized by L. D.
 PROFESSOR NELSON
5. An experiment with Hendecasyllabcs (Catullus, 3: Death of Lesbia's
 Sparrow) F. W. K. Harmonized by A. A.
 MISS FARLIN S.
17. Address—Prevailing Methods in the Study of Mood-Syntax in
 the Indo-European Languages: Their History and Their Aim. by
 Professor William Gardner Hale, University of Chicago.

This address will appear in vol. III of "The Proceedings of the International Congress of Arts and Science of the Universal Exposition of 1904."

18. The Latest Excavations in the Roman Forum,* by Professor
 Walter Dennison, University of Michigan.

Published with illustrations in "Records of the Past," vol. 4 (1905), pp.
 171-179.

19. Palaeographical Miscellany, by Professor John M. Burnam, University of Cincinnati.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Professor Burnam, his paper was read by title. It treated the following interesting material:

1. A partial list of MSS, chiefly in Italian Libraries, containing the so called Lactantius Scholia to Statius. They are all descended from not more than two copies, probably of the XII-XIII Century, which may itself be a direct copy from the archetype. The latter must have come from Spain, where it was written about 800-850 in a cursive Visigothic hand.

2. Two leaves from a Paris MS containing a fragment of St. Jerome in Uncial letters saec. VII-VIII of the Merovingian type. A calculation as to the original size of the page. Leaves not mentioned in Delisle's Inventaire.

3. A Paris Prudentius fragment. In a famous MS containing a number of well known grammatical treatises. Date about 780, in early Lombard minuscules.

4. An unpublished XIVth Century treatise on Tachygraphy, from a MS in the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele (2, 3 and 4 are accompanied with facsimiles prepared at my expense).

20. The Eleusinian Mysteries,* by Professor Arthur Fairbanks, University of Iowa.

Of all the forms of worship in ancient Greece the mysteries celebrated at Eleusis were the most important. They have often been misinterpreted because a mystery suggests to us a secret doctrine; for the Greeks it meant

*Illustrated with the stereopticon.

rather a secret ritual shared only by the initiated. The mysteries of Eleusis consisted first of rites intended to purify those who were to take part and prepare them for the worship of Demeter. Secondly there were rites at Eleusis in which worshippers were brought into sympathy with Demeter by sharing dramatic representations of the sacred legend of the goddess. Thirdly the initiated were shown scenes of the future life intended to make their belief in it more real and more hopeful.

The mysteries were important for the history of Greek religion because they substitute a real connection of the individual with the god he worshipped for the old formal state worship. This meant a real revival of personal religion, in an age of doubt and pessimism it put new meaning into life. Farther the mysteries gave a distinct turn to the Greek belief in the immortality of the soul. Those who shared them learned that the gods of the lower world were not hateful beings whom man could only fear; rather they were gods who cared for men. They learned that life after death was not merely an empty shadow of the life they were enjoying in this world. Finally the scenes representing the reunion of Demeter and her daughter Persephone were so used as to encourage the initiated to believe that they would have a happy reunion with their loved ones after death.

21. The Ara Pacis of Augustus, and Its Restoration,* by Professor James C. Egbert, Columbia University.

The Altar of Peace was a sanctuary to the divinity of Peace begun by Octavianus, the later Emperor Augustus, in B. C. 13, and dedicated in January B. C. 9. It stood for the fact that after many years of civil war, peace had finally been established throughout the Roman world.

It was not a simple altar, but a platform 38 feet wide and 35 feet deep, approached by steps on four sides. This platform was surrounded by an enclosed wall about 15 feet high composed of solid blocks of marble, with sculptured reliefs on the outside and inside. On the upper half of the exterior, there were representations of a sacrifice, and solemn processions, the figures of which are about life size. Below this and separated from it by a meander pattern, were panels covered with beautiful spirals and curves in flower pattern. On the inside the upper half was carved in garlands of fruits and flowers, hanging from the horns of bullocks' heads. The lower half was cut in vertical panels, picturing perhaps a fence or arbor. Doors stood in the east and west faces.

On the platform, which was open to the sky, stood an altar for sacrifice to the Goddess of Peace, to whom the entire monument was dedicated.

This monument disappeared in the early middle ages, but fragments have come to light on three occasions, twice in the 16th and once in the 19th century. In August, 1903, excavations were begun on the supposed site of the altar under the Palazzo Fiano-Ottoboni and the substructure of the altar which was found to be 16 feet below the level of the city, was laid bare.

The various fragments were scattered. Some are in Rome, e. g., at the Museo delle Terme, at Florence in the Uffizi Gallery and in Paris in the Louvre. One beautiful panel is still embedded in the earth under the old

*Illustrated with the stereopticon.

palace and can only be extricated when the foundations are properly supported. The whole structure was most beautiful in design and execution, and gives a splendid illustration of Roman art of the early Imperial period.

22. The Nature of Culture Studies, by Professor R. M. Wenley, University of Michigan.

This paper is published in full in the *School Review*, vol. 13, pp. 441-457.

23. The Greek in English, by Mr. Edwin L. Miller, Englewood High school, Chicago.

This paper is published in full in the *School Review*, vol. 13, pp. 390-397

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